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The Object Lesson in China.

Before permitting itself to indulge in any paroxysms of misery over the condi-Administration to pause and consider whether Count von Waldersec's object lesson plan has not something to recommend it after all. We deplore bloodshed and even the threat of it as much as anyhody could but it does seem as if resort to the press of the country feel it as well. the use in prohibitory measures. They vince the Chinese that Western patience

encourage the hope that the menace of a a mah's time, but his soul. It is this the their mober senses and to subr asion to of a provincial city quiet when the richest the terms demanded by the Powers. Her | man in it steals from the public treasury peace envoys at least are thoroughly with one hand and builds a handsome pub aroused and alive to the terrors of the lie library with the other; which makes situation as it affects China. As readers will have learned from our news columns last evening, when on Saturday the German, British, and Japanese representatives called in turn on Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching and notified the latter that the allies were tired of Chinese delay and deplicity and would start a strong col- to make. If he did not earn his salary umn of troops for the temporary capital he had no right to keep the place; and if on February 23, unless the joint terms he could not earn that same salary in were complied with before that date each other institutions he was certainly not fit visit was immediately followed by a tele- to earn it there. The "sabbatical half- know; the latter desires to appear wise, graphic appeal to the Empress Dowager Fear" to which Mr. Lummis refers with and the two are very different things. It to save the dynasty and Empire before it such acrimony was in all probability given is better, in all law making to have a bad should be too late. The court has had him with a view of increasing his usefulseveral days in which to excepttate the ness to the college; if it was anything else matter, and, as well, a reported ultimatum | be, as a self-respecting man, ought not to | letter. The faults of the bad law are quickallowing eight days in which to carry out have taken it. The besetting sin of most ly discovered when it is enforced, and it the previsions of the joint note of terms, people who try to do good with their with the renewal of war as an implied money, as the phrase is, is the tendency alternative.

There is probably some reason for exshould hurl back a defiance; what is the people subservient to our whims. In that Administration to do about it? If, as ap- case philanthropy is only another and pears from yesterday's news, the Japanese are committed to the Waldersee expedition, it is improbable that any representations this Government might make at Tokyo would detach them from it at this late day. As we have said heretofore, the loric of the situation would seem naturally to attract Japan to the Anglo-German rather than to the Russo-American alliance; and Japan is almost if not quite tween the policy of the one or the other and so decide the course of events.

United States occupies a delicate and unin relation to the Chinese problem in its present stage of development. Just how delicate or how unsatisfactory it is can be better judged when we see what is to result from the threat of an advance on Singan-fu.

In a recent number of the "New York Independent" there are two curiously contrasting articles on Stanford University apropos of the discharge of Prof. Ross for having expressed sentiments displeasing to Mrs. Stanford. The longer of these articles is by Charles F. Lummis, and is what might be called an impassloped defence of Mrs. Stanford. Mr. Lummis says:

"Since Stanford's death his widow has devoted "Minor Stanford" a heath life wildow has devoted to the university all her vast personal fortune. She has now a honely old woman of seventy-one, without family and without owind smilitions. She have for the university which stands, to her for limeband and son " " After a substitual bull-year in Europe, on Mrs. Stanford's bounty Prof. Blass' sociological lideas took a notable transdescence. Last spring he actives do to his classes what was commonly understood by his students and the newspapers as a different action on the life and methods of Securior Stanford. " Since she paid his solary out of her pocket, it is perhaps not inspectioned to quote her terms remone for dismissait. He is too extrate, and fee partiasn for a professor, and he ratic, and ton partisan for a professor, and he has called my bushand a thicf."

The dismissal of Prof. Ross was, it will be remembered, followed by the resignation of four other professors.

The other article is editorial, and comments not on Mr. Lummis' argument, which is throughout in favor of Mrs. Stan ford, but on the incident itself. The kernel of it is this:

"The question still remains, Was Mrs. Stanof a project person to demand his alismissal? so, then it might seem that university pro-sers and instructors must be chosen not for h that which meets the approval of the pa-

That is exactly the question at issue, recent note, is important because it is a stern sense of duty to suspend comsymptomatic, and not because it is of mercial relations with a great slater nahim, but because he had said things about at the expense of the Sugar Trust, which the industrial order which Mrs. Stanford has not more than one-fortieth of the took as an insult to her husband. The former's wealth and influence. question is, whether that principle is the right one on which to run a university. The fact that the patroness of the institution is an aged and childless willow, and has devoted herself to its interests. does not necessarily prove that she is

It is precisely this condition of things which threatens half a dozen great universities in this country today. A millionlittle to do, and his generosity can have no effect upon them except a good one. In is little chance that anything which the blow, await his homocoming with out-

ings of anyone. The time has gone by when any instructor in a college can be dismissed for teaching the evolution theory and thereby contradicting current the ology, and mency bestowed upon the departments of science can only result in finer appliances and better teaching. But when it comes to history, ethics, and shove all, political economy, advanced thinkers encounter rocks of stubbern popular prejudice at every turn; and these are precisely the subjects upon which the college student of today should be thoroughly instructed. Without free discussion in the class room, and keen ques tioning of the elements and forces now combined in political movements, there is no possibility of the students getting instruction which is worth a straw. By far the most important sociological and political phenomenon of our time is the accumulation of immense fortunes in the hands of one man, or a combination of men. This phenomenon cannot be overlooked, and in the interests of truth, it of the students; the students must be absolutely free to think, and to express their not be so, the teaching of political aoncmy is reduced to something like the level

class room:

to be felt. The churches, the society, and obstruction on the council of Ministers at | ical of other arguments on this same subject. It is, when put into plain English, Yesterday's advices from China tend to the theory that an employer buys not only clandestine cannot. punitive expedition in the direction of ory which leads the pastor of a church to Singan-fu may be sufficient to bring the be silent regarding the pet sin of the Empress Dowager and her associates to richest pewholder; which keeps the press the railroad men vote as the corporations tell them. As a matter of fact, Prof. Ross was not accepting any "bounty" from Mrs. Stanford. He was accepting a salary which he earned in a legitimate way and he was no more her beneficiary than she was his, if the bargain was a proper one to try to buy people with it. No human being has a right to claim service from pecting that these summary proceedings another in return for ostensible generoswill exert a salutary effect; but suppose ity. If we do good it must be for the sake they should not and that the Chinese of doing it, not for the sake of making

meaner form of the commercial spirit. Ajax Gage and the Lightning.

We have sometimes felt compelled to criticise Mr. Gage, but it would be a tough heart that did not pity him, in the trouble in which he has plunged himself with green recklessness to oblige the Sugar Trust. For the sake of saving that combination a few thousand dollars annually in a position to throw the casting vote be- he has practically broken off trade rela- the study of history, that a king who is tions with Russia, and, should his action good, but weak, may injure his realm; we be allowed to stand, it will involve the loss have not yet come to understand fully Nothing could be plainer than that the of millions to American manufacturers, that a good minority acting in defiance of who are combining against him all over public opinion has much the same effect. e country.

The probabilities are that a way will be found to undo the mischief he has wrought without exposing him to immediate official disgrace. When the next cargo of Russia sugar shall arrive, which should be within a few days, the countervailing duty will be levied and the importer will then have a right to appeal to the Board of Appraisers in New York. From the decision of this tribunal either the importer or the Government could appeal again to the United States courts. When Mr. Gage imposed the prohibitory tariff it was the idea of the Sugar Trust that Russin would refrain from retaliatory action until a final judicial decision should be reached in this country, as to whether a bounty is or is not, directly or indirectly, paid to the Russian sugar growers. In those circumstances the question could have been dragged along slowly from the appraisers, to and through the Federal. District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts, and nobody would have suffered, except Russia, for two or three years. The prompt answer of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, to the challenge of Mr. Gage overset all these calculations, and will force the Administration, under severe and angry pressure from the manufacturing interests, to alter the programme

It will only take a couple of weeks after an appeal is filed by the first importer to be victimized, for the Board of Appraisers to decide that there is no evidence of bounty paying on the part of Russia. Then it will be possible for the Administration to drop the case and for Mr. Gage to lift the countervalling duty and to explain his position in one of those entertaining apologetics for which he is famous. doubt he will say that the decision removes a great sorrow from his mind: and this occurrence, like many others of | that he is glad he is no longer bound by any great consequence to the nation tion, and that he is as glad as Mr. Morwhether or not Prof. Ross was in the gan or Mr. H. H. Hanna could be that the right. The undeniable fact remains that appraisers have made it possible for him was dismissed, not because he was not to do what he always wished to, which the Culase should formally decide to sek annexefficient, or because the president and was to accommodate the Steel Trust and ation to the United States the population of the facility of the university disapproved of its allies-being the stronger interest-

If the anger of the whole manufacturing class of the Union can be sufficiently appeased, this is likely to be the course of events, and Mr. Gage will be permitted to save his face, and to remain in the Cabinet until after the Fourth of March, fitted to dictate the management of its when it will be reorganized, and probably affairs, or that she is a good critic of without including the hero of the custom political economy as taught in a modern | house and Standard Oil bank deal, and the tariff war on Russia. Before the Fiftyseventh Congress can be assembled in extraordinary session, a great many people are predicting that the Hon. Lyman J. sire endows such an institution with a Gage will retire to private life, his deeds of his great wealth. With many numbered and his songs sung as long as branches of study pursued therein he has anybody remembers the painful but pyrotechnic spectacle of his administration of the United States Treasury. His cld biology, in geology. In chemistry, in neighbors in Chicago and the State of Illimathematics, in the languages, the more nels, whose trade with Russia he has pn-

instructor may say will wound the feel- stretched arms and all the ardor with which a grizzly hear longs to hug an un armed tramp.

Some time ago the mayor of Chicago declared that in his oninion the private diningroom was productive of more evi and intemperance than the saloon or the dive. This theory is confirmed by recent utterances of a New York City magistrate.

The latter says that he not infrequently has to pass sentence on apparently respectable women who have been arrested while in an intoxicated condition, and that if it were not for the side-door arrangement of the saloon nine-tenths of these women would never get into such trouble. He reasons, very sensibly, that if these women had to walk into a pub ic barroom to get a drink they would go without the liquor, but that when they can go in at the Raines hotel side entrance with a friend and get a drink, without anyone being the wiser, the consequences are must be studied without prejudice. The apt to be disastrous. He adds that he instructor must be unprejudiced if he has puzzled considerably over the probwould meet fairly and helpfully the wants | Iem of drunkenness among women, and has concluded henceforth to treat a woman who is arrested for that offence thought, Fly, then, there is a power be-hind the throne which says that this shall to be the only thing which he can do to check the evil.

There is no question that secret intions in China it might be well for the at which astronomy would remain if temperance is an evil so much worse than Galileo's discoveries were ignored in the open indulgence in strong drink that it can hardly be considered in the same it is not only in the universities that class. In dealing with an appetite which the influence of the millions is beginning a certain number of people in every community are bound to indulge, there is litsome means or other is necessary to con- The argument used against Prof. Ross is do not stop the determined, and by forcthat since he "was living on Mrs. Stan- ing those who engage in the traffic to is exhausted and that they can be no ford's bounty" it was discourteous for him do so secretly, they make it possible for longer permitted to play their national to say anything against her. This is a numbers of people to indulge their degame of deceit, mendacity, evasion, and fallacious argument which is entirely typ- sires without anyone's knowing of it. An evil which is open to inspection can be checked and regulated, but one which is

Aside from the direct consequences of secret intemperance upon the physical and moral health of the community, there are indirect consequences which are quite as bad. It is always evil to encourage dishonesty of thought or act, or to countenance it. So long as a community or a State cares more for appearances than for realities there is something rotten in its make-up. A church begins to go to pieces when the communicants attend it not because they need something it can give, but because they wish to appear religious. Education is futile when directed not to ward solid and useful acquisition, but to ward superficial accomplishments. There is a wide difference between the scholar and the pedant. The former wishes to or imperfect law enforced to its full limit than to have a good one which is a dead becomes intolerable, and is repealed; the inadequacies of the imperfect law are discovered in the same way. But when a good law is passed, and not enforced, there is a tendency toward anarchy. We have not yet become accustomed to the rule of the majority. This phrase means just what it appears to mean. If the majority of the people do not wish a thing the minority, no matter how superior it may be, has no right to bring It about by force. A determined minority can do most things which are worth doing by taking the right course, but if it attempts to effect any purpose, no matter how good and wice, by lawlessness, the majority will nullify its work through the inevitable reaction. We have realized the fact, through have not yet come to understand fully

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs vesterday decided to report favorably on the resolution of Senator Hale, providing for two vice admirals in the navy, for the purpose of providing promotion for Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson. But Senstor Hale's other resolution to extend the thanks of Congress to Lear Admiral Sampson, and not to Rear Admiral Schley, was severely sat down upon. That was right. It is neither polite nor appropriate to thank one man for the devotion and

services of another. A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature providing the whipping post for wife heaters and making it a felony for a man to desert his wife and children. Both propositions are said to have strong support. It is a serious question whether or not the whipping post can be made either a successful preventive or reformatory agency in any direction; but there is no doubt about the progreety of making the desertion of a helpless family by its head and responsible protector and provider a high crime. It is about as cruel and inhuman offence against society as could well be conceived. We hope that part of the measure may become a law in Illinois, and in every other State, in the interests of innocent and injured women and children, and of obvious public policy,

One woman killed and seven men wounded in a saloon smashing riot at Leavenworth yesterday! This is getting to be Bleeding Kansas in right good earnestthough we are afraid that Crazy Kansas would be a more descriptive term.

Awniting Stability. (From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.) Some surprise is tell that the imsurprise on this point. Immigration is small because the political outlook in the island is uncertain. Caba's independence would be apt to cut down immigration irstead of increasing The average American, Englishman, G-rman, and other foreigner has no exalted idea of the fitness of the Cubans for absolute self-government. If island would be doubled inside of ten years.

Among Things That Were.

Economy is a lost art in Congress. The Prosident wasted his words when he asked the legis-lative branch of the Gavernment not to be extravagant. But he may be able to do wonethin toward saving the Treasury from spoliation. If the Inflated River and Harbor bill reaches him-a bill which, according to Senator Hanna, "contain propositions that would make the Ship Suleids hill look pale"-he can seto it and kill it, and thus read Congress a useful lesson.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

A Territory that can make so good a shown both in population and crops, should not kept long on the wairing list if its people reasonant to mamme the responsibilities of statehold on the dependent of the above category of a pocket State from the very of set, which is more than can be said for sex others which have been States for years.

But Addicks Seems Alert.

(From the Wilmington Every Evening.) negatives, in the languages, the more nels, whose trade with Russia he has anso, the better instruction; and there infiliated for the time being at one fell prospect of the election of two United States

Company that we have been sentence that we have the company that the sentence that we have been the company that the sentence that we have the company that the sentence that we have the company that the compa were this time one week ago.

REGULATED BY RAILROADS.

J. C. Haddock Tells How Mine Outputs Are Governed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- John C. Haddock, President of the Prymouth Coal Company, and Henry S. Floming, Secretion of independent operators, gave tatimony at the Chamber of Commerce tohave made it their business to interiero with the business of independent mineowners as much as possible.

Mr. Haddock was asked: "Do you think the railroad rates have been excessive?" To which be replied: "Undoubtedly."
Q.—What is the rate at present? A.—
The roads charge for carrying coal a sum equivalent to 60 per cent of the wholesale price at tidewater. nor contemplated to raise the per cont? A.-I think it is.

65 per cent? Q.—Why don't the roads make a rate of so much a ton? A.—The other arrangement is mere profitable to them.
Q.—Is it not a fact that there are ewer independent operators every year? A.-Oh, yes, Q.-Have the independent operators ever been bothered about getting enough

cars from the milroad companies? A.— We had a great deal of trouble until we threatened the roads with suits for damages. Since then there has been no Q.-When the railroads make a rate of

60 per cent with the operators, do the roads limit the output of the mines? A .- Oh, certainly. Q .- What arrangement is made between erators and roads as to output question I would rather not discuss. Q.—Oh, well; if an answer to the ques-tion would injure your business let it be withdrawn. A.—By answering it I might get somebody into trouble.

Q.-Is it a fact that, because you are able to incriminate somebody you can get better terms from the roads? (The wittess smiled and made po answer.) Q.—Have the railroads ever sought to proportion the output of the different oper-ators by holding up cars from those who were exceeding the allotted output? A .-

Oh, yes; frequently, Q.—Was that move usually effective? Mr. Haddock was asked if he thought the coal strike last fall was a good thing, and he said it was. "It was a good thing for everybody," he said; "the men, the oper-stors, and the railroads, because as soon s it was over the price of coal went up."
Mr. Fisming had no fault to find with
nybody. He was not kept on the stand
ong. The committee adjourned until tonorrow morning. There have been vari-J. Pierpent Morgan and J. M. Hill as wit-nesses. Representative Harris said this af-tersoon that it had never been intended o call Mr. Hill, and that the cos had not decided whether or not to call Mr

PHILBIN SEEKS BIG GAME.

Not Content With the Arrest of Nominal Cambling Proprietors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- It was not necesary to pass the word to the gamblers and District Attorney's raid vesterday in Dev Street sent them to cover. It was against all precedent, utterly revolutionary.

a number of the leading prisoners taken in the raid. They were assembled in Justice Jerome's private rooms, and there sub-jected to examination, which lasted a long time, and concerning which not a word ambling homes.

The man he was after, and who was

designated in the warrant as "John Doe," is the person alleged to be a city official, who is the protector of the gambling houses on the West Side, south of Four-

to his plans for the future he has absolutely nothing whatever to say.

READY TO BE FILED.

The Charter of the United States Steel Company Completed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Work of the lawvers on the charter of the United States Do Steel Company, which is to combine the chief steel making concerns of the country, has been completed, and it was reported today that copies of the document with the amounts of authorized stock and bond issues and some other items left blank, had been taken to the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J., and to the office of the county clerk in Jersey City

The copies deposited in these offices will be held until a notice, which may come by telephone, is received, ordering that they be recorded. Procedure of this sort has ther large companies which have been

incorporated in New Jersey.

The charter fellows in its general lines the charter of the Federal Steel Company. The amount of capital stock-\$400,000,000 of common and \$400,000,000 of seterredhas already been stated, as well as the new company's bend issue, which will be

WORCESTER GOES DEMOCRATIC. O'Connell Defents the Republican Candidate by 511 Votes.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 19.-Philip J. O'Connell, Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected over William A. Lytle, Republican, at the special election held today. O'Connell won by 511 votes in a total vote of over 18,600 out of a registra-tion of a little more than 22,000. The vote for O'Conneil was 9,559; for Lytle, 9,648. At the regular election in December the same candidates had 8.061 votes each. The tie was carried to the Sapreme Court by the Democrats on disputed ballots, but the decision of the court sustained the registrars of votes and the rece oard and the special election

The result of the election is another lo cal disaster to the Republicans. It is held that the Washburn Republicans sought this way to revenge themselves on the members of the party who voted for and assisted in the election of John R. Thayer o Congress. Worcester is safely Repub-ican by from 3,660 to 5,600 votes. Senator Hoar and Representative Thayer came home from Washington and cast their ballots for their party candidates.

A RUN ON A BANK STARTED. Officials Declare They Have Cash to Meet Deposits.

PITTSBURG Feb. 19 .- Somebody started wild rumer today that the German National Bank of Allegheny was in financial difficulties, and a run was started. De positors crowded the sidewalks and police on were sent to keep order.
All depositors who wanted their money received it. A continuation of the run is expected tomorrow. The officers of the bank may they have enough money to pay

out the deposits four times over, As Adjournment Approaches

(From the Pittsburg Bispatch.)
This is the season of the year when Senators talk solemnly on the necessity of retrouble at with regard to human's flowered dollar grouper's flows and yoke without miles and yoke without miles. without winking for the hundred . HIS NAVAL CAREER ENDED.

Capt. N. M. Dyer, Commander of the Bultimore at Manila Bay, Retired.

Capt. Nehemiah Mayo Dyer, who commanded the cruiser Baltimore during the engagement with the Spanish fleet in Ma- President of the Scaboard Air Line Railtary and Treasurer of the Anthracite nila Bay, on May 1, 1888, was yesterday way Company, all of his stockholdings in Coal Operators' Association, an or anica- placed on the retired list. Upon his re- the railroads incorporated into the new turn to this country at the close of the Spanish war Captain Dyer was the recipday before the Industrial Commission's sub-committee on transportation. By both witnesses the investigators tried to establish that the coal-carrying roads Captain Dyer is a native of Massachu-

setts, and began his services in the navy in 1881 as volunteer master's mate. On May 18, 1862, he was promoted to acting ensign for gallant and meritorious service, and appointed to command the Eugenie, afterward called the Glasgow, blockading off Mobile, Ala. January 12, 1864, he was promoted to acting master in consideration of gallant services. He went to Mebile soliciting orders and was assigned to the Metacomet July 19, 1864, in which vessel, as the consort of the Hartford, he took part in the passage of the forts and capture of the Confederate fleet, receiving the surrender of the Sci-

ma in person.
Subsequently he was ordered to the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship. and when she returned North in December, 1864, he was appointed to the com-mand of the Rodolph, with which he co-operated with the forces under General Granger during the winter of 1864-55 in their operations against Mobile. In the advance against the defences of that city in the spring of 1865 the Rodolph was sunk by a torpedo in Blakely River April 1, 1865. Twenty-one days later Mr. Dyer was made acting volunteer lieutensnt, and upon the surrender of the Confederate fleet under Commodore Farrand in the Tombigbee River May 10, 1865, Mr. Dyer was selected to command successively two surrendered vessels, the Black Diamond and the Morgan.

He served on several other vessels until after the close of the civil war, when the was assigned to the Bureau of Navigation on special duty and where he remained He was commission until May, 1868. a lieutenant in the regular navy March 12 1868, and subsequently ordered to the Da-cotah, of the South Pacific squadron, December, 1868, he was commissioned lieutenant commander and placed in con

of the Cyane, on the Alaska coast, where he remained until 1870.

In the same year while in command of the Oesipee off the Mexican coast a sallor was blown overboard during a hurricane. Commander Dyer, who was taking obser-vations, sprang into the sea and rescued the unfortunate man, for which act he received a medal,

He served in various capacities on land the Baltimore. Upon his return from Ma-

MINERS GATHERING ALLIES. Other Unions Likely to Aid in a

orders.

Future Strike. HAZLETON Feb. 13.-Despite the as-

sertion made by the labor leaders and officials of the Mine Workers' Union, the impression is deepening in the Pennsylpociroom men to "lie low" today. The vanta anthracite region that a strike of even larger proportions than that of last fall will be precipitated by April I. Besides the reasons for this supposition, al-Today there was a general round-up of ready printed, the feverish activity of the number of the leading prisoners taken in organizers of various trades unions in the

union cities in the country, almost every was permitted to leak out. There was no disguise, however, of the fact that the game District Attorney Philbin is after is "higher up" than the mere nominal proprietors and actual superintendents of warmling houses, however, the fact that the game is the fact that the game is the fact that the most streamous efforts have been graphling houses. This has been done in almost all in-stances, the most recent to be organized being the curpenters and the compositors. The arrival here last night of Samuel D. Nedrey, from Washington, D. C., of the who is the protector of the gambling houses on the West Side, south of Four-teenth Street.

The examination of witnesses by Justice Jerome today was a pursuit along the trail of this person. The District Attorney says he has against him one of the strongest combinations of money and future coal strike, than was the case in brains that ever existed in New York. As last fall's strike. Organizer Schlosser has one week later was stricken blind. been here some time exerting his energies toward establishing a Central Labor Union. Mr. Nedrey, it is understood, has come here to help Schlosser in this work. At a meeting of the representatives of all a meeting of the representatives of all she says, a mysterious voice whispered in the locals of the Mine Workers Union in her ear, saying: "Take no more medicine the Hazleton district, it was resolved to and your sight will return." Mrs. Barnpost men on the morning of March 4 at all hart told her uncle. William Barnhart post men on the morning of March 4 at all the approaches to the minus for the purpose of ascertaining from all miners going to work whether or not they are members of the union. If they are, they will be asked to produce their cards to show ever.

If so, they will be urged to pay up. they are not union men, they will be asked to become such. All these various move-ments are regarded as indicating that if it should come to a strike the operators will have to contend not only with the Mine

SILK STRIKERS ENCOURAGED.

Aroused to Enthusiasm by an Address by "Mother Jones."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 19 .- "Mother" Jones, who came from the West to help the striking silk mill girls, addressed a thousand of them here this afternoon, nearly all of the strikers from both mills attending the meeting. "Mother" Jones told them that their strike was apreading and that the operators were already be-ginning to give in, and assured them that victory was not so very far away. She told them that they were over-worked, that the rules to which they had

submitted were worse than those under which slaves were ruled, and that strength and fearlessness in their union would in the end remedy the faults that make their labor so arducus. Her words aroused the girls to enthusiasm and there are no signs of weakening in their ranks now.

H. G. CUTTER DISCHARGED.

All Cinims Against Him Settled in a Maine Court.

FARMINGTON, Me., Feb. 19.-H. G. Cutter, an agent of the Bureau of National Literature and Art, of Washing ton, D. C., who was arrested here several days ago on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, today settied all the claims against him and was set free. Cutter's dealings here included a num

ber of installment contracts where a small sum had been paid down, the remainder to be paid in weekly sums. The parties who had arranged for the purchase of books in this manner had signed con-tracts binding themselves to make such payments, and when the settlement was arranged it was decided to require the agent to deposit here sufficient money to cover all these contracts.

This be did, and then was allowed to go.

The Suffence in Maryland. (From the Philadelphia Becord.)

A great partison classor has arisen over this contemplated Maryland legislation. The assertion has been made, for instance, that the object of distranchising illiterates in Maryland is its reasone ex-Senator Gorman to political power. But the main consideration is whether the election laws of Mary and should be so changed as to exclude a mass of ignorant citizens from the suffage. If the people of that State feel (as do the residents of many other States) the evil influence of Hiterary upon political affairs they will hall this necessary with gratification, no scatter which part may be temporarily beachted by it. The Bepublicans of Maryland sayely ought not to confess by opposing the bill that they one their suprement in that State to voten who are too ignorant to read their ballots. A great partison change has arisen over thi actemplated Maryland legislation. The assertion

THOMAS F. RYAN SELLS OUT.

Scaboard Holdings Transferred to John Skelton Williams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Thomas P. Ryan has sold to John Skelton Williams. Senboard system. This sale was made in pursuance of an arbitration before Daniel S. Lamont, and the transfer of stock was made in this city today. Thus ends the three years' litigation which followed the protest of Mr. Ryan, as a minority stockholder, against the consolidation scheme of President Williams and his associates.

Mr. Ryan owned 2,858 shares of the Sca-hoard and Ronnoke Railroad, the parent company of the present Seaboard system. He also owned less than 100 shares each of the Content the also owned less than 100 shares each of the Gaston and Raleigh and the Gaston and Augusta Rallroads, both of which were absorbed in the reorganization.

Under the terms of the award made by Colonel Lamont, Mr. Ryan not only disposes of his entire holdings to the majority interest but he averes to withdraw. jority interest, but he agrees to withdray immediately his several suits now pend-ing in different courts and to abandon all opposition to President Williams' plan of

tsolidation and management of the properties involved. The amount of money paid to Mr. Ryan for his shares is not stated. The Seaboard and Roanoke stock is admitted to be worth considerably above par, although there is now little, if any, of it not in the control of the Williams syndicate. In the early stages Williams is reported to have paid as high as \$390 a share for a certain lot of this stock. The settlement was on a cash basis, and new securities were issued in exchange for the securities delivered by Mr. Hyan. A meeting of the directors of the Seaboard Air Line is expected to be held in New York tomorrow, for the purpose of ratifying the arrangement entered into by President Williams and Mr. Ryan. When asked about the rumors about out-side interests who were trying to get control of the Seaboard Air Line, President

Williams said: "This system will continue to be inde-endent." He added that the directors hoped to be able to reduce the operating ratio to 65 per cent, and in case that was done, a dividend on the preferred shares could be paid with gross earnings at their present level.

ROOSEVELT STARTS EAST.

He Takes a Farewell Covote Chase Refore Leaving Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 19.-Theodore Roosevelt left Colorado Springs tonight for Chicago, New York, and Oyster Bay. He occupied the C. and N. W.

sen until July, 1897, when he was see until July, 1897, when he was see captain and placed in command of Mr. Stewart, and the wife of the latter alla he was assigned to the Boston Navy gentleman, accompanied by Joe Kenyon, there he remained until February
He has been recently on waiting section of the country, left Calorado Springs for another coyote hunt. The course was southeast of the city, through a large number of well-known coyote hunt. the leader of the coyote hunts in this pastures, and during the ride eight of the animals were chased. The chases aggregated more than fifty miles.

At Fountain a man in rough ranch

clothing walked up to the Vice Presidentelect and said: elect and said:
"Mr. Roosevelt, I am John Sitlinger."
"Do you live here?" asked the colonel.
"Yes," said the other. "I guess this is where I belong, I've been here a good

"What's your business?" asked Roose "Nothing but a cow puncher," replied the rancher.

"Well, then, I guess we'll have to shake," said Roosevelt. "I'm a cow punch-er myself." Quite a crowd of people gathered to wit. ess the departure of the visitor tonight ut he arrived at the station just in time

other than a farewell salute by Mr. Roosevelt and a cheer by the people SAYS PRAYER HEALED HER.

for his train and there was no occurrence

Her Sight Was Restored.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Feb. 19.-By the effiacy of prayer, Mrs. G. Henry Barnhart, of 21 East Avenue, Middletown, claims to have had her sight, which was totally gone, restored absolutely. On December 22 she was taken ill with the grip and

A New York specialist declared her cas hopeless, but Mrs. Barnhart prayed fer vently and her friends also prayed that her affliction leave her. Last Wednesday

CANES FROM LINCOLN'S FARM President and Cabinet Ministers Re

celve a Gift. The President and each of the members of the Cabinet were yesterday-the recipients of a heavy black walnut walking stick cut from wood grown on the farm near Harrison, Macon County, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood days and split rails. The canes were sent as resents from C. E. Scroggin, who now owns the Lincoln farm. Accompanying was the Lincoln farm. Accompanying ach stick was a printed certificate sworn to by three witnesses showing that they were turned from a block of black walnut, cut from a tree which grew on the Lincoln

They were presented to the Ministers at the Cabinet meeting yesterday THE DEPORTATION OF RICE.

Information Sent to the Senate

Secretary Root. Secretary Root has sent to the Senate response to the resolution calling for aid, but the delay allowed the fire to spread, and when it was finally unfer concrition of Editor Rice from Manila to nformation in regard to the alleged deportation of Editor Rice from Manila to San Francisco, Secretary Root says that the only information he has on the subect is the following cablegram from Gen-

ect is the following characteristics of the feet MacArthur:

"Editor Rice deported San Francisco January 28. Offence, malleious publication of false charges affecting integrity of administration of office captain of the January 28. port, in which formerly employed. This, with full knowledge of their falsity. Mat-jer received exhaustive investigation, in which Rice was heard in his own defence. He was informed he must give bond no to republish or must leave islands, as his actions were creating strife and were menace military situation. He maintain-ed attitude of defiance and was necesarily sent home. Full report was for-arded with all papers February L." Secretary Root adds that this mail re-ort mentioned by General MacArthur will

sent to the Senate as soon as received. Triffing With an Impulse. (From the Argonant.)

(From the Argodant.)

Mark Toulin declars: that when a man makes an appeal for charity it is a great matale to get exercisely ready to give memory and then not pass the bat. "Some years ago in Hartland," he said the other day, "we all went to church on a bot, seelfering night, to hear the annual report of Mr. Howley a city missionary, who sent around finding the people who needed help and didn't want to ask for it. He told of the lite in the cellurs, where poverty resided; by and didn't want to ask for it. He told of the life in the cellars, where powerty resided; be gave instances of the heroism and devotors of the poor. The poor are always good to cach other. When a man with millions gives we make a great deal of abits. If a hole in the wrong place. For it's the video's mits that counts. Well, Hawley worked no up to a great state. I couldn't said for him to get through. It had \$300 in my pocket. I wanted to give that and borrow more to give. You could see green-backs in every eye. But he didn't have the plate, and it grew botter and we sleeper. My cutthristan went down, down, these 100 at a

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL

Appropriations of \$12,503,429 Car ried in the Measure.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the appropriation bills for this session, was reported to the House yesterday by Representative Cannon, and ordered printed. The whole amount recommended in the bill, exclusive of \$21,350,000 reappropriated for expenses of the milltary establishment, aggregates \$12,563,429, distributed as follows: Executive office, \$2,000; State Department, \$368,665; Treasury Department, \$2,246,873; Smithsonian Institution, \$48; District of Columbia, \$134,861; War Department \$341; military establishment, \$625,683; Military Academy, \$69,641; National Home for Disabled Volinteer Soldiers, \$15,567; State and Territorial homes, \$33,380; naval establishment, \$3,973,146; Interior Department, \$548,003; Postoffice Department, \$24,423; postal \$3.573.146; Interior Department, \$548.002; Postoffice Department, \$24.423; postal service, \$2.414.555; Department of Justice, \$53.250; United States courts, \$563.140; House of Representatives, \$83.271; printing and binding, \$531.450; Judgments, United States courts, \$2.277; Judgments, Indian depredations claims, \$82.211; Judgments, Court of Claims, \$82.211; Judgments, Court of Claims, \$82.211; Judgments, Court of Claims, \$82.211; Judgments, \$65.712. The estimates for deficiencies smounted to \$12.529.512.

Among the several local appropriations are the following: Special repairs to the Treasury building, namely, new plumbing, toilet rooms, and expenses thereto, \$5.00; fifteen temporary clerks in the Office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, at \$729 per annum cach, \$3.600.

at \$720 per annum each, \$3,600.

Under the head of the District of Columbia the principal items are: To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to purchase the entire collection of maps, field notes, records, and other surveying data of the late H. W. Brewer, formerly surveyor of Georgetown, \$15,000; for repairing and renewing the heating apparatus in school buildings, \$39,869; for contingent expenses, including furniture, books, books of reference, and periodicals, stationery, printing, insurance, and other necessary items not otherwise provided for, including maintenance of horse and carriage for the superintendent, \$1.800; for amount required for disposal of city refuse, \$9,000; for maintaining the disinfecting service, \$1,000; for maintaining the disin-fecting service, \$1,000; for amount re-quired for preventing the spread of con-tagious diseases, to be available until ex-pended, \$15,000; for expenses for mainte-nance of the jail of the District of Co-lumbia, and for support of prisoners therein, to be expended under the direc-tion of the Attorney General, \$2,000; for tion of the Attorney General, \$2,000; for payment of the judgments, including costs, against the District of Columbia, \$11.503.90, together with a further sum to pay the interest on said judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment; for defend-ing suits in the United States Court of Claims, \$1,000; for amount required to pay the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia fees in lunacy cases \$1,500; for witness fees for the fiscal years as follows: 1900, \$5,000; 1901, \$1,500; for current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane, \$20,000; repairs and improvements, to meet unexpected and extraordinary repairs, \$13,560; to complete the construction of a railroad switch to the boiler house of the hospital, including a siding 500 feet long, and gradng and foundation for a coal shed, \$3,000; for furnishing the new addition to the Hone building, occupied by the United States Geological Survey, for which the um of \$5,000 additional rent was provided for in the Sundry Civil act approved June 6, 1900, \$12,000; for amount required to pay the jury, in condemnation proceedings, for the widening of Columbia Road and Stateenth Street, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Co-lumbia, \$725. Except as otherwise pro-vided, one-half of the foregoing amounts to meet deficiencies in the appropriations on account of the District of Columbia shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated.
Chairman Cannon expects to call the bill up just as soon as the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is disposed of. Unless conference reports interfere the General Deficiency bill will probably pass the House this week.

TO STOP FLAG DESECRATION.

Hearing Given by the House Committee on Judiciary.

A hearing was given by the House Committee on the Judiciary yesterday on the bills to prevent the desecration of the flag. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, senior vice commander of the Sons of the American Revolution; W. B. Cox, chief clerk of the National Museum, and Col. Han-dolph E. Prime, of New York, spoke against the use of the fing for advert.sing purposes. Mr. Cox exhibited a number of fings defaced by advertisements.

A favorable report was directed on a bill ratifying the cession by Tennessee to Virginia of a part of a street in Bris-tol, which lies partly in Tennessee and partly in Virginia, which is a part of the agreement reached of the long-standing boundary dispute between those States.

A TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED.

Sixteen Houses in Sugar Notch Burned by Incendiaries.

WILKESBARRE Pa., Feb. 19 .- Incenharies hearly destroyed the town of Sugur Notch a mile from here, last night, when they set fire to two parts of the town and cut the bose of the assisting fire ompanies from Ashley and Warrior Run. The fireburg selected the best time they could have chosen for Bring the town.
The long drought had empired the reservoirs, and had it not been for the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company emptying lis great tanks into the mains there would have been no water to fight the fire. The Sugar Notch fire company was practically useless, no its hose burst at a recent fire and that ordered by the council o replace it has not arrived.

Owing to these disadvantages the fire-men could do little, and when the fire-broke out they were unable to stay its progress. Companies from Warrior Rus

Then another part of the town was fired, and the firemen hastened there. No so had the hose been turned on the fire than it was cut in two places. Repairs were made, the line of hose guarded by armed men, and the fire finally subdued at 4 o'clock this morning. In that time six-tern houses had been destroyed, and had there been a wind the whole town would probably have been burned. \$20,000. There is no clew to the firebugs

Washington Monument Medals.

Representative Southard, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, has favorably reported to the House the bill to provide certain souvenir medals for the benefit of the Washington Menument Association of Alexandria, Va. The bill as originally introduced provided for the coining of 200,000 memorial batt-dollars for the benefit of the Washington Monument Association. Instead of hilf-dollars, sliver or bronze medals are sub-stituted. The medals will be of such de-sign, shape, and size as the association may designate, subject to the approval of

he Secretary of the Trea

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 19 - The Hamurg-American steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise, which is making a cruise to the West Indies, the Spanish Main, and Ven-eracle, with a large number of American teorists on board, arrived here this morn-

Grow the Baltimore American,) it for public lessness is the hernote efficience. Publicity in their near all